



Wireless Audio Transmission System

Background of the Invention

Field of the Invention

[0001] This invention relates generally to the transmitting and receiving of
5 analog signals wirelessly through the atmosphere. More particularly, the
present invention relates to methods and circuits that modulate a timing
signal with the analog signal, wirelessly transmit and receive the
modulated signal, and restore the analog signals.

Description of Related Art

10 [0002] The wireless transmission of analog signals such as audio signals
is well known in the art. Current commercially available devices such as
cordless telephones and cellular telephones are examples of the wireless
transmission and reception of audio frequency analog signals. U.S.
Patent 5,832,024 (Schotz et al.) illustrates the wireless transfer of audio
15 frequency analog signals created by devices such as an AM/FM tuner to
speakers. This wireless transfer is generally accomplished by modulating
a radio frequency (RF) carrier signal with the analog signal.

[0003] The Federal Communication Commission (FCC) of the United
States (U. S.) government strictly regulates the conditions at which
20 information can be transmitted into the atmosphere. The FCC has

allocated under 47 CFR§ 15.249 certain RF bands above 900Mhz to be
unlicensed. These bands generally require transmission of RF signals
having less than 1mW of power for signals with conventional modulation
and 1W of power for spread spectrum modulation. U.S. Patent 5,272,525,
5 U.S. Patent 5,410,735, and U.S. Patent 5,666,658, all to Borchardt et al.,
describe wireless audio systems that operate at frequencies greater than
900 MHz. U.S. Patent 6,212,359 (Knox) describes a transmission system
that receives digitized music from a receiver tuner employing the RF
frequencies greater than 900 MHz,

10 [0004] Class-D audio amplifiers, as is well known in the art, are commonly
used to amplify audio signals for transfer to a speaker system. A class-D
amplifier compares an input signal with a reference control the pulse-width
of a digital signal. The Class-D amplifier creates an output signal having
constant frequency and with a duty cycle that varies according to the input
15 signal. A block diagram of the major components that make up the
amplifier is shown in Figure 1a. An audio analog input signal is applied to
one input of a pulse width modulator and a reference control ramp signal
LO in is applied to the other input. The pulse width modulator is
essentially a comparator that compares the voltage level of the audio
20 analog input signal with the reference control ramp signal and produces a
digital output as shown in Fig. 1b. In this example, if the reference control
ramp signal V_{RAMP} is greater than the audio analog signal V_{IN} , the output
 V_{PWM} of the pulse width modulator is at a high logic level (V_{DD}).

Alternately, if the reference control ramp signal V_{RAMP} is less than the audio analog signal V_{IN} , the output V_{PWM} of the pulse width modulator is a low logic level (0V).

[0005] The output of the pulse width modulator is an input to a power amplifier. The power amplifier is driven such that it is either fully on or fully off thus minimizing the power dissipation of the amplifier when compared to a linear audio amplifier. The power being transferred directly to the load or speakers. The output of the power amplifier is the input to the low pass filter. The low pass filter is designed to remove the frequency content of the reference control ramp signal V_{RAMP} from the signal to restore the audio analog signal. The output of the low pass filter is then transferred to the load of the speakers.

[0006] U. S. Patent 6,243,472 (Bilan, et al.) describes a fully integrated, low cost, amplified electro-acoustic loudspeaker. The loudspeaker incorporates a Class-D amplifier circuit and a radio-frequency receiver amplifier circuit, directly mounted on the loudspeaker's magnetic assembly. The audio signals are digitally encoded using coding such as MP-3 and transmitted to the loudspeaker by wireless RF. The Class-D Amplifier receives the decoded audio signals and amplifies them to drive the speaker.

[0007] U. S. Patent 6,256,482 (Raab) discloses a power- conserving drive-modulation method for envelope-elimination-and-restoration (EER)

transmitters. The transmitter modulates an RF signal with the audio signal and employs a Class-D amplifier to transmit the modulated RF signal.

[0008] U. S. Patent 6,263,210 (Takahashi) teaches a wireless communication system having multiple communication devices such as cordless phones. The wireless communication devices and the wireless control unit are capable of communicating using a spread spectrum frequency hopping method. The audio signals are digitally encoded for transfer between the communication devices and the wireless control unit.

Summary of the Invention

10 [0009] An object of this invention is to provide a wireless transmission system to convey analog signals.

[0010] Another object of this invention is to provide a wireless reception system to accept wireless RF transmissions of analog signals.

15 [0011] Further another object of this invention is the wireless transmission and reception of analog signals within a local transmission area.

[0012] To accomplish at least one of these objects, a wireless audio transmission and reception system includes a pulse width amplifier, an up-converter, a transmitter, a receiver, a down-converter, an integrator, and a power amplifier to wirelessly transfer an analog signal to a transducer such as a speaker. The pulse width amplifier receives an analog signal,

20

modulates a pulse width of a timing signal with the analog signal. The pulse width of the timing signal is modulated such that the pulse width is proportional to the amplitude of the analog signal, and provides a pulse width modulated signal. The up-converter is in communication with the pulse width amplifier to receive the pulse width modulated signal and convert the pulse width modulated signal to a modulated carrier signal. The transmitter is in communication with the up-converter to receive the modulated carrier signal and to transfer the modulated carrier signal wirelessly.

[0013] The receiver receives the modulated carrier signal and transfers the modulated carrier signal to the down-converter and extracts the pulse width modulated signal from the modulated carrier signal. The down-converter transfers the extracted pulse width modulated signal to the integrator, which then restores the analog signal. The integrator transfers the recovered analog signal to the power amplifier for amplification and transfer to the transducer or speaker.

[0014] The pulse width amplifier is formed essentially of a comparator having a first input to receive the analog signal and a second input to receive the timing signal. The timing signal has a triangular form, such that as the comparator compares the analog signal and the timing signal, the pulse width modulated signal is created at an output of the comparator.

[0015] The up-converter comprises a modulation apparatus that combines a carrier frequency with the pulse width modulated signal to form the modulated carrier signal. The modulation apparatus is selected from a group of modulation apparatus consisting of frequency shift keying modulation apparatus, amplitude shift keying modulation apparatus, phase shift keying modulation apparatus, quadrature phase shift keying modulation apparatus, time domain multiple access modulation apparatus, and code domain multiple access modulation apparatus. Similarly, the down-converter comprises a demodulation apparatus to extract the pulse width modulated signal from the modulated carrier signal. The demodulation apparatus is selected from a group of demodulation apparatus consisting of frequency shift keying demodulation apparatus, amplitude shift keying demodulation apparatus, phase shift keying demodulation apparatus, quadrature phase shift keying demodulation apparatus, time domain multiple access demodulation apparatus, and code domain multiple access demodulation apparatus.

[0016] The integrator is a low pass filter having a cut off frequency suitable to pass the analog signal and remove the timing signal.

[0017] In the preferred embodiment the carrier frequency is at least 900 MHz.

Brief Description of the Drawings

[0018] Fig. 1a is a schematic diagram of a Class-D amplifier of the prior art.

[0019] Fig. 1b is a plot of the input and output waveforms of the Class-D amplifier illustrated in Fig. 1a.

[0020] Fig. 2 is a block diagram of an analog transmission system of this invention.

[0021] Fig. 3 is a block diagram of transmission system for transmitting an analog audio signal of this invention.

[0022] Fig. 4 is a block diagram of the receiving system for receiving an RF signal modulated with an analog audio signal of this invention.

Detailed Description of the Invention

[0023] The audio analog transmission and reception system of this invention, as shown in Fig. 2. has a transmitter **10** to receive an analog audio signal **5** modulate a timing signal to create a pulse width modulated digital signal **13**. The pulse width modulated digital signal **13** is applied as an input to the up-converter circuit **14**. The up-converter circuit **14** shifts the frequency of the pulse width modulated signal **13** to a much higher frequency to form the modulated carrier signal **16**. The modulated carrier signal **16** is applied to the antenna **15** and is transmitted wirelessly **17** to

the receiving antenna **19**. The modulated carrier signal **21** as captured by the receiving antenna **19** is applied to the receiver **20**. The receiver **20** has a down-converter, which acquires the received modulated carrier signal **21** and shifts the carrier frequency down so as to extract the pulse width modulated signal **23** from the received modulated carrier signal **21**. The extracted pulse width modulated signal **23** is applied to the integrator **24** to reconstruct the analog audio signal **25**. The analog audio signal **25** is amplified in the power amplifier **26** to create an amplified analog audio signal **28** to drive a transducer such as a speaker.

[0024] Refer now to Fig. 3 for a discussion of the transmitter system of this invention. The analog audio signal **5** and a local oscillator signal **30** are the inputs to the pulse width modulator **32**. The pulse width amplifier **12** is fundamentally the class-D amplifier of Fig. 1a. The pulse width modulator **32** compares the analog input signal **5** to the local oscillator signal **30** to form the pulse width modulated signal **13**. The local oscillator signal **30** is a ramp signal having the characteristics of V_{RAMP} of Fig. 1b.

[0025] The pulse width modulated signal **13** is the input to the up-converter **14**. The up-converter **14** has a multiplier circuit **36** that receives a carrier signal **34** or a signal having a frequency that is a multiple (sub-multiple) of the carrier frequency to be transmitted. The multiplier circuit **36** combines the pulse width modulated signal **13** and the carrier signal **34** to create the preamplified modulated carriers signal **37**. The preamplified

modulated carrier signal **37** is applied to the power amplifier **38** and sent to the antenna **15** as the modulated carrier signal **16** for transmission.

[0026] The multiplier **36** performs modulation of the carrier signal **34**. The modulation of the carrier signal **34** includes such modulation techniques as frequency shift keying modulation, amplitude shift keying modulation, phase shift keying modulation, quadrature phase shift keying modulation, time domain multiple access modulation, and code domain multiple access modulation.

[0027] The transmitted modulated carrier signal **17**, as shown in Fig. 4, is received by the antenna **19**. The received modulated carrier signal **21** is applied to the down-converter **22**. The down-converter **22** consists essentially of a frequency multiplier **40** that removes the carrier signal from the received modulated carrier signal **21** to recover the pulse width modulated signal **23**. The local oscillator frequency signal **42** is input to the frequency multiplier **40** to be combined with the received modulated carrier signals to create the recovered pulse width modulated signal **23**.

[0028] The frequency multiplier **40** performs demodulation of the received modulated carrier signal **21**. The demodulation of the carrier signal **34** includes such demodulation techniques as frequency shift keying demodulation, amplitude shift keying demodulation, phase shift keying demodulation, quadrature phase shift keying demodulation, time domain

multiple access demodulation, and code domain multiple access demodulation.

[0029] The recovered pulse width modulation signal **23** is the input to the integrator **24** to remove the timing signal and recover the analog audio signal **25**. The integrator **24** is fundamentally a low pass filter that allows the full bandwidth of the analog audio signal to pass through but attenuates the high frequency content of the timing signal. Generally, the analog audio output **25** of the integrator **24** does not have sufficient magnitude to excite a transducer such as a speaker and thus must be passed through the power amplifier **26** to form the amplified audio signal **28** that is then transferred to the transducer (speaker).

[0030] In summary, the audio signal is combined (Class-D amplification) with a ramp timing signal to form a pulse width modulated signal. The pulse width modulated signal is then joined with the carrier signal to modulated the carrier signal to multiply the frequency of the timing signal to that of the carrier signal. The modulated signal is transmitted wirelessly and received and down-converted. The down-conversion consists of demodulating the received modulated carrier signal to recover the pulse width modulated signal. The pulse width modulated signal is then integrated to recover the analog signal, which is then amplified to drive a transducer such as a speaker.

[0031] While this invention has been particularly shown and described with reference to the preferred embodiments thereof, it will be understood by those skilled in the art that various changes in form and details may be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.

5 [0032] The invention claimed is: